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Norwich, Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1909.

I AM GREATER THAN THOU.

Congressman Hill does not look well. His illness has been a campaign with an "I am greater than thou" air.

The editors who called him into the field were ably conducting his campaign without him, and they cannot be of the opinion that he is adding strength to his own boom.

Congressman Hill's assumption that a vote of the people would be an election of himself was absurd, because it had no foundation upon which to rest.

His talk of what he did in the campaign, as if Mr. Brandegee did nothing, when it is known that the senator gave as much time and ten times as much money as Congressman Hill did, smacks of intentional deception.

And Congressman Hill's talk for publication of the tariff and its relation to Connecticut industries, and what he had done for them, looks queer in contrast with the dignified silence of Senator Brandegee.

In the interest of Congressman Hill it was declared that Senator Brandegee had made no mark in Washington; and when ten of the ablest senators, and some of them the confidants and counselors of Taft, gave him credit for faithfulness, ability and unusual promise, "the thunder of Connecticut" not attempt to deny their statements, but charged them with butting into the political affairs of Connecticut and attempting to control them, which was a gross misrepresentation of the purpose and intent of these honorable endorsers of an honorable colleague.

Congressman Hill has not been ranked with the republican leaders of the house, or the creators of measures of national importance. He has fathered no law of national breadth or bearing—he is not a McKinley or a Dingley.

But he is not a McKinley or a Dingley. He is not a McKinley or a Dingley. He is not a McKinley or a Dingley. He is not a McKinley or a Dingley.

Senator Brandegee has for his model, but Platt, who ranked first in the senate on the day of his death—as a reliable counselor in national affairs.

At the close of his half term Senator Brandegee finds himself grossly misrepresented in his own state, by his enemies; but he has the honor of having been credited by ten of the ablest senators with having in that time made good progress and strong alliances.

Senator Brandegee has supreme confidence in his friends. He knows that they are not going to desert him for the simple purpose of gratifying an old man's ambition, however earnest he may be.

The backers of Senator Brandegee are entertaining no doubts as to his re-election. He deserves well of his party and it will be true to him.

JUDGES TO BE APPOINTED.

No governor of Connecticut of recent years has had among his duties the appointment of so many judges as will fall to the lot of Governor Lilley, who will be inaugurated today.

The chief justice, Simon E. Baldwin, reaches the age limit on February 5, 1910, and his successor will have to be appointed from the associate justices of the supreme court, and if custom is followed he will be succeeded by Justice Samuel O. Prentice of Hartford, who is in direct line of promotion.

Judge Elias A. Robinson of Middletown, who has been a justice of the superior court since 1890, will turn 70 on September 7, 1910, when his active judicial service will end. The terms of George W. Wheeler of Bridgeport, Ralph Wheeler of New London, Milton A. Shumway of Killingly, William S. Case of Hartford and Edwin B. Gager of Derby will expire while Mr. Lilley is governor.

Governor Lilley will be required to name four supreme court judges and six judges for the superior court bench.

The open vacancies are attracting the attention of many aspirants and the field is even now being actively sought by Governor Lilley may be required to select from the candidates those best equipped to serve the state.

The fire-flood had just as much business as ever during 1908. The fire loss was double that of 1907 years ago; and the largest ever known excepting that of 1906. It was \$228,000,000.

The St. Louis church which has added a loan department to itself ought to attract a large new membership, although it may not be the most desirable.

Governor Hughes gives notice that vice cannot openly parade where he is. He does not believe that should be among the privileges of vice anywhere.

What julep has been ordered out of three more southern states as a refreshing drink. Mint julep never expected to be driven to the woods there.

It may be "a wise child who knows its own father"; it is also a wise man who can tell whether he is eating oleomargarine or butter.

Happy thought for today: Sit firm and stay true.

THE HUMAN HEART.

There are times when the human heart beats true, whether it is in the body of a Christian or a pagan—times when racial and religious barriers are removed and the kinship of man is made apparent by human sympathy and sacrifice.

The destruction of life and property in southern Italy, and the sufferings of the survivors from want of medical aid and food and raiment excite the sympathy of all mankind.

A despatch from New York says: "Seldom even in New York has there been so extraordinary a display of human sympathy and generosity as was furnished on the East Side Sunday among the poor in trying to do something for the earthquake victims."

Trunks, they were driven through the poorer quarters, were piled high with clothes, men tearing their coats from their backs and women their shawls. Everybody joined, even the Chinamen.

There was true Christian giving, where men and women contributed not from their surplus, but from their poverty.

Let us hope that the day will come when such fearful catastrophes will be required to make the heart of man work right—that time when all men can meet as brethren and settle their difficulties without shedding one another's blood.

IN THE INTERESTS OF LABOR.

Labor everywhere is interested in the meeting of labor leaders at Washington the present month, under the auspices of Secretary Strauss of the department of commerce and labor, for the purpose of establishing a plan of exchange which will supply to places where labor is scarce from places where there is a surplus of efficient workers to meet the demand, thus promptly relieving distress on the part of parties who are in enforced idleness.

In explanation of his plan, Secretary Strauss takes for illustration the case of a tinner in New York city who is thrown out of employment by the lack of demand in New York at that particular line. It is suggested that after he has convinced himself that there is nothing for him to do in the big city he applies to the bureau of information of the department of commerce and labor and finds that 1,000 tinner are wanted in Seattle; that 400 or 500 sheet metal workers are needed in Chicago, St. Louis or some other city, or that 3,000 men can find employment in the fruit orchards and vineyards of California.

This hypothetical situation illustrates clearly the design which the proposed labor exchange is expected to fulfill.

This is a rational plan and worthy the special transportation rates which it is proposed to give; it looks as if it would be practical and beneficial to both labor and capital.

It is to be hoped that something of real value to labor may come of this meeting.

WELL SUPPLIED WITH WATER.

We believe that the recent rains helped out the water situation in Connecticut considerably, and put supplies in some reservoirs which have been lacking their full amount for a long time. Bridgeport is one of the fortunate cities which have a good supply always ready at hand to draw upon, and which no dry season has yet seriously affected. South Norwalk is another fortunate place, and, concerning its water supply, The Sentinel says:

"The city's large reservoir at Wilton, which holds 500,000 gallons of water, is full, and this morning the water was trickling over the overflow. It is the first time during the past eight years that the reservoir has been full in the month of December. Our city stands in the ranks of the fortunate ones concerning her water supply. Nine years ago this month, previous to the securing the seven square miles of the North Water watershed, this large reservoir was dry. The city of Norwalk was without water and both cities were supplied for several weeks from South Norwalk's little reservoir at Silvermine. This small reservoir at Silvermine has been specially protected and taken care of by the building of the filtration plant, and it is ready for use at a moment's notice.—Bridgeport Standard."

It is pleasant to read that some Connecticut cities have a running supply of water. A year ago the Fairview reservoir, upon which Norwich depends, was full and water three inches deep was flowing over the flashboards, but now it is nearly as low as it ever has been, and so low that citizens should not be wasteful of it. And, yet, it is possible that by the end of May Fairview may be full again. The predictions are for heavy late winter and early spring rains and we need not despair. It is not pleasant to be upon the verge of a water famine, and when Norwalk makes another move for a water supply it will be a matter of economy to fix upon an inexhaustible supply.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is stated for a fact that the children's Christmas toys usually outlast papa's good resolutions.

The opinionated man is usually wrong, though he always is of the opinion that he is right.

Messina is to be deserted, and no wonder. There is nothing encouraging there now, above or below.

Castro had to be cut up by the conduct of the Venezuelans before he submitted himself to the surgeons.

A little Philadelphia negro boy who saved eleven tons from being burned deserves a Carnegie medal all right.

The earth may be inanimate, but it appears to be as subject to awful accidents as any of us. "It do move."

The disappointed today should take up a new lead and start out in earnest. There are many ways to success.

The Taft cabinet, it is stated, will be assuredly known about March 4th. That is time enough for the general public.

Do not think that the state of Connecticut is standing upon tiptoes and shouting that Hill must be made a senator.

Hughes is known as "the unbossed governor." Governor Lilley promises to be that kind of a governor of Connecticut.

The clerk of the weather is furnishing information in specimen lots about the courses are served in a genteel restaurant.

The persons who entertain old Grouch find that trouble is a frequent visitor.

THE TIP TRUST.

When Charles Marwick resigned a \$3,000 a year clerical position with the United States government to accept a \$15 a week job as barber in the tonorial parlors of a downtown hotel the wonder of his friends amounted to a strong suspicion of Marwick's sanity.

It was a great comedown, not only in salary, but in his social status as well.

An intimate friend approached him one noon in regard to the matter and informed him that a reasonable explanation for the change would not only satisfy a growing curiosity but would save his act from reaching the ears of the fool killer.

Marwick's answer was to offer his friend a cigar and inquire if he thought it was going to show.

"Come, come!" remonstrated the friend. "This isn't the way to put yourself straight. You were under evil influence, so it can't be because you're taken exceptions to the politics of the administration. You haven't been re-elected, and you have always been a 100 per cent. man. Come—tell a friend—what is it? Perhaps the boys can adjust it a cigar and thoughtfully studied the first few puffs of smoke.

"I'll tell you," he finally yielded. "You see, I want to get into business for myself, and the barber trade isn't a bad business after all. A few years' experience in a first class shop and I'll be ready to open my own parlor."

"Don't believe a word of it!" blurted the friend. "There's some deeper purpose in your act, and, besides, how do you expect to get into business for yourself when the barber trade isn't a bad business after all. A few years' experience in a first class shop and I'll be ready to open my own parlor."

"Night school of course." Best night school in the city. "Cut hair for nothing, but the last beginner gave me a 10 cent tip. Said it was the finest haircut he ever had."

"I wish you luck," sighed the friend, who was confident now that Marwick's mentality had received a stretch and that the man was more or less sane. "I'll drop around whenever I'm in your locality and let you try your hand on me."

But when he had reached the street again this friend shook his head. "No, sir! I can't ever get me under his razor. I prefer crazy men as poets, not barbers."

The advice of his many friends did not turn Marwick from his new course, quiet caller. He is a guest wise men get rid of.

There is nothing slow about King Victor Emmanuel or his queen. They have won the admiration and applause of the world.

STATESMEN WANTED—NOT PROMOTERS.

The straits to which the opponents of Senator Brandegee are driven to make good their claims for Mr. Hill are manifest in a communication emanating from the Hill machine, which appeared last Friday in an evening issue of this city, under the heading "SELF-SUPPLYING NEW LONDON AND SENATOR BRANDEGEE."

The drift of this far cry is that a statesman must be measured by the size and prosperity of the place in which he lives.

It teaches that a great man must depend for his greatness, not upon his ability as a law-giver, nor as a student of political economy, nor as a teacher of the law of government, nor as a wise and able advocate of just administration of national and state affairs; no, not upon any of these, but upon his contributions in money, time and brain to the exploitation of local resources for the making of money and "building up the city."

To be a good senator he must be a successful exponent of the value of town life.

He must know the best way to boom hotels, how to promote electric roads, how to build a new machine shop, new boot and shoe factories, brass foundries, big breweries and all such things.

"Promote" is preferable to a statesman in the senate of the United States. This is the measure of the argument of Mr. Hill's machine-made correspondence.

"Commercialism" is not statesmanlike; and this attack upon Senator Brandegee.

He is condemned as unfit to be Connecticut's senator because he has not made New London as big as New Haven and as flourishing as Waterbury.

Tested by this low standard, what becomes of Mr. Hill's claim of fitness for high office?

Norwalk, his residence for many years, a city more than half a century old, its population is but little over 4,000—about one-third that of New London.

Here, then, the evidence of Mr. Hill's fitness to the senate is far from conclusive. Judged by the "commercialism" standard, Mr. Hill falls far short of the stature required by this new school of qualifications for statesmanship.

If the growth and prosperity of Norwalk during the last fifty years can be the measure of Mr. Hill's merits for the senatorship, then, surely, Mr. Hill is not in it.

In this connection, with the highest respect to the measure of Mr. Hill's merits, it is not pertinent to ask what gentleman has ever done in the state of Connecticut, or in the house of representatives, ever originated a measure of national scope or design, which became a law?

We have heard much concerning his ability as a "financier." Has any law relating to the finances of our government ever been in any way shaped or modified by Mr. Hill's efforts?

It is a good thing to be a fine theoretical financier; but the successful statesman who writes financial laws for men, the Neckers, the Robert Morgans, the Chases, etc., the men of accomplishments, not of theories.

We trust that the general assembly will send a man to congress not to blow soap bubble theories, brilliant as a rainbow, and as fragile, but a man like Senator Brandegee, who, as chairman of the committee on forest reservations, has made a most thorough examination into the condition of the forests of the United States, and an exhaustive report to congress of the need for governmental protection and supervision of our wooded resources, which in every respect a model.

Based upon the facts brought out by this examination and report, congress is now considering a bill for the protection of the forests of the Appalachian and White mountain regions. May one add that statesmen are not made great or able by the place of their birth or residence?

Not one president of the United States (Theodore Roosevelt excepted) was born or brought up in a large city—most of them in villages or in the open country.

THE TIP TRUST.

and before long those friends had to admit that what he had been unwise in giving up a well paid government position to follow the trade of tonorial artist, he certainly had not been mistaken in his ability to shave and cut hair.

His handling of both scissors and razor was faultless, and soon he was the most popular man in the shop. Within four months the proprietors of the parlors voluntarily doubled his salary, which with the liberal tips he was known to receive, was not bad pay. Then he saved more, too, than in his former position, and a couple of years after he had taken to the tonorial field it was learned that he had acquired full title to a valuable piece of Forty-second street real estate.

His friends laid their heads together—heads that Marwick had lately shaved and shined to perfection—and tried to figure out how he had accomplished this financial marvel.

"He got into business for himself," said some of those Wall street brokers, "and the most satisfactory of those confederates."

This explanation held for a while, then a violent quarrel between Marwick and his employer ended with the former suddenly disappearing from sight and the latter publishing his late employee's secret.

It seems Marwick had found that by a peculiar manipulation of the head he could excite the stingiest man to the extreme pitch of generosity, consequently every patron, however poor or whose hair he had cut, had tipped him most liberally, and the total of these tips had reached a fortune in a very short time.

He had located the nerve of generosity, or tip-nerve, and only the quarrel with his employer, perhaps over the sharing of the profits, had upset his well laid plans. However, the loss was not long his, for a short time after the quarrel he was again seen, and his former friends could locate Charles Marwick. It was soon evident that he had trusted his secret knowledge to a select class of barber confederates, and that he was at the head of a tonorial tip-trust, as profitable as any other favored trust—Boston Post.

Monticello; Jackson, from the Hermitage; Van Buren, from Kinderhook; Lincoln, born in a log cabin, and elected president from a flat prairie town; Grant, from Galena; Garfield, from Mentor; McKinley, from Canton; Webster, from Middlebury; Clay, from Ashland—but the catalogue is without end of the country-born and reared men who have become leaders of thought, heads of parties, great advocates of national policies and heads of nations. "The town born" come in at the tag and end.

We acquit Mr. Hill of all complicity in this latest, silliest, and most contemptible attempt of some supervisory body to measure the measure of a man by the size of the city in which he lives. The general assembly against Mr. Brandegee. We cannot believe that Mr. Hill either inspired or endorsed the sentiments of the article in question.—New Haven Leader.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Fair Play for Brandegee.

The esteemed Courant continues to brate Senator Brandegee because he hasn't been a thick-skinned in his support of the Roosevelt administration. The senator's disposition to think for himself is regarded as a high crime and misdemeanor. "The other man," says the Courant contemptuously, in referring to Senator Brandegee, "has done little except to antagonize the outgoing and incoming administrations."

All this refers to the senator's opposition to the Philippine tariff bill which the administration urged in 1906 and which found sepulchre in a senate committee room. The measure is a feasible elbow of his machine to pre-judice the general assembly against Mr. Brandegee. We cannot believe that Mr. Hill either inspired or endorsed the sentiments of the article in question.—New Haven Leader.

Women's Wrappers, dark and medium colors—Sale price 75c.

Women's Waists, miscellaneous lot consisting of silk and lace, scarcely two alike, values \$4.50 up to \$5.98—Sale price \$3.00.

Women's Dress Skirts, black, blue and mixtures, in a variety of styles, values up to \$6.00—Sale price \$4.50.

Women's Stylish Suits, long and short coats, a variety of colors, values up to \$17.50—Sale price \$10.00.

Women's very fine Long Coat Suits, newest style, handsomely tailored, values up to \$25.00—Sale price \$17.50.

Women's high-class Tailored Suits, one of a kind, values up to \$32.50—Sale price \$21.50.

Women's Short Coats, covers and broadcloths, different styles, values up to \$10.00—Sale price \$6.00.

36-inch and 50-inch Coats, fine broadcloths, all lined, value \$15.00—Sale price \$9.95.

50-inch Long Coats, made of fine black tulle, all satin lined, value \$21.50—Sale price \$15.00.

Rain Coats, Priestley fine cravenette, made up in the latest style, values up to \$18.50—Sale price \$12.50.

Men's U. S. Army Brown Mixed Cotton Socks, 10c quality—Sale price 7c a pair.

Men's Black Cotton Socks, with split foot, 15c value—Sale price 11c a pair.

Black Cashmere Socks with gray heel and toe, subject to slight imperfections, 25c quality—Sale price 17c a pair.

Men's Jaeger Fleece Shirts and Drawers, good heavy plush back, 50c quality—Sale price 42c.

Men's Gray Wool Underwear, mostly drawers, 75c quality—Sale price 64c a garment.

Men's Light Weight Gray Merino Drawers, size 34 to 42, only \$1.00 quality—Sale price 65c.

Men's Winter Weight Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, in all sizes, \$1.25 quality—Sale price 98c.

States and the Philippines.

States and the Philippines," says the Chicago platform, "we believe in a free interchange of products, with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic interests." Upon that ground Mr. Brandegee stood in 1906 and has since stood. Upon that platform Mr. Taft was elected president. The Philippine bill which Mr. Brandegee, awake to the interests of Connecticut, helped to narcotize in 1906 failed to provide "adequate protection to domestic interests" and didn't square with the principles of the Chicago platform of 1906.

A good many people in Connecticut

The Boston Store

Our Annual Clearance Sale Now Going On!

Bargain time here, always significant, is so many fold under present conditions. The tremendous quantity of offerings we have prepared would fill numerous pages of this paper. And, while the bargains are amazing enough as they appear in cold type, anticipations will be more than fulfilled. Every represented line has many more specials to offer. Departments not represented will add each add its hosts of special price attractions.

It Is a Time for QUICK ACTION for All Who Wish to Get the Best Bargains.

White Bed Spreads

Full size white bed spreads

Regular value 75c—Sale price 59c

Regular value 90c—Sale price 68c

Regular price \$1.75—Sale price \$1.25

10-4 size White Bed Spreads, regular \$3.25 quality—Sale price \$2.39.

Unbleached Sheets

30x36 Unbleached Sheets, regular price 90c—Sale price 75c.

62x90 Unbleached Sheets, regular price 25c—Sale price 19c.

54x49 Unbleached Sheets, regular price 50c—Sale price 39c.

54x49 Unbleached Sheets, regular price 45c—Sale price 34c.

Deep Cuts in Women's and Misses' Outerwear

Women's Wrappers, dark and medium colors—Sale price 75c.

Women's Waists, miscellaneous lot consisting of silk and lace, scarcely two alike, values \$4.50 up to \$5.98—Sale price \$3.00.

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